

The Weekly Register.

LOCAL.

Mr. Editor:—You will please announce F. W. Sisson, as a candidate for the office of Commissioner of Revenue in District No. 1 at the ensuing Spring election. And oblige
MANY VOTERS.

OUR TERMS.

We trust our subscribers will pardon us, when we remind them that our terms are cash in advance—or at least within two weeks from the date of subscription. We have put the price of our paper at the very lowest living figure, as an inducement for prompt payment, and will be compelled, therefore, to insist that those who commence with the volume call at once at the Captain's office and "fork."

On Thursday, while detachments of Connecticut Cavalry were engaged in a sham fight at their encampment on Wheeling Island, five men were wounded and two horses killed. One of the men was last evening in a very serious condition from the effects of the wounds then received.

We are requested to state that the Union Church of the 11th Regiment, will hold communion services on Sabbath afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at Masonic Hall. A cordial invitation is extended to all Christians (citizens as well as soldiers) to participate in the exercises.

Mail Routes.

Now that the rebels have left or are about to leave the State of Virginia it is absolutely necessary that our Governor should forthwith extend his jurisdiction over every foot of the territory. To do this, the General Government should extend correlative and in the way of establishing post routes, so that the people may have facilities for obtaining information and receive copies of the laws and acts of the Legislature. A mail route should, by all means, be extended down the Ohio river, and lateral lines of mail facilities be thrown out along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. We hope to see this receive an early attention.

Congressman Blair, of this State has received several letters from parties interested in the matter of taxing rock oil. When the bill comes up for consideration he will, if possible, propose to strike out that portion of the bill which levies a tax of five per cent. per gallon on this oil in a crude state, and for the reason that this oil in a crude state can be bought at the wells for about one cent per gallon, or for fifty cents a barrel, said barrel containing forty gallons. The proposed tax would be two dollars on each barrel. Again the proposition is to levy a tax of ten per cent. per gallon on this oil when refined.

Corporation Election.

The election of Corporation officers for the town of Point Pleasant, for the ensuing year, which came off on last Saturday, the 15th inst., resulted in the selection of the following gentlemen to the respective offices named:

Joseph Sly, Mayor,
B. J. Redmond, Recorder,
John L. Charles, Sergeant,
Councilmen.—W. W. Minturn, J. C. Gilmore, J. H. Holloway, Stephen Comstock, John Guley, John W. Deem.

The new Board is composed of the right kind of material. Being all property holders and men of judgment as well as staunch supporters of the Union, we feel assured that the interest of the town could not be entrusted to better hands. We have been informed that there was another ticket circulated, but as it was not offered at the polls we do not feel called upon to indulge in any remarks in regard to it, pro or con.

We can appreciate the efforts of those kind friends who are interesting themselves in our behalf at this time, when our need is greatest. We shall hold all such in grateful remembrance, and hope the day is not far distant, when we may be able to reciprocate their favors.

We are indebted to Rev. W. W. Harper, of Hartford City, for a list of subscribers and a remittance of cash for the same. He will please accept our best thanks.

John Mason, Esq., of West Columbia, also sends us a goodly list of subscribers, with cash accompanying, for which we return our acknowledgments. Will friend Mason, or "any other man" do so some more?

Twenty thousand dollars in gold and Treasury notes were destroyed by the burning, together with all her stores, of the Congress.

[For the Register.

What Shall be done With Them?
Mr. Editor:—I like your suggestion for a county meeting, to determine what shall be done with the returning rebels.

It is a difficult question, and should be maturely considered. Every one who expects to participate in the proceedings should reflect upon the subject, and be prepared to aid the meeting with his advice.

Loyal men are law-abiding citizens.—Those who act without lawful authority, or, in defiance of law, except in cases of the last extremity, are little if any better than rebels.

But traitors must not be harbored among us.

Most of those who fled from the county are now indicted for treason, or conspiracy, in the Federal Court. If they return they will be arrested and imprisoned—unless sympathising friends interfere and procure their release on bail.

If you bail a rebel leader, or rebel soldier and turn him loose among your neighbors; how much better are you than a traitor?

If you give him the right hand of fellowship, or visit him and partake of his hospitality, or receive him at your house as a neighbor, guest, or friend, it is tantamount to a declaration on your part, that he has not in your opinion, committed an infamous offence. And if you choose to consider him pure and undefiled, who shall forbid it? But if you were to hold such social communings with a known murderer, robber, or thief, public sentiment would brand you as a sympathiser with infamy.

As treason against our Government is the highest crime known to the laws, so is it the most infamous; and every one who in any manner countenances, shields or protects a traitor connects himself with infamy.

In England, and other monarchical countries, treason is simply a crime against the Monarch, and not against the people. The traitor in England conspires and fights against the reigning King—and if successful the King is deposed or beheaded, and another takes his crown and wears it; and the traitor, now a patriot, is honored as a hero and rewarded accordingly. If he fails, he is tried, convicted, attainted and executed as a traitor. But his friends, admirers, followers and sympathisers, honor him as a martyr to patriotism and embalm his memory in their hearts. But if his offence had been a crime against his Country and its institutions, and not against the King alone, his name for all time, and by all parties would be synonymous with infamy, and he would have neither kindred, friends, nor sympathisers.

The treason of Benedict Arnold, was treason against his country, and not against General Washington—the treason of Aaron Burr, was not treason against President Jefferson, but against his country, hence the universal ignoring of their names.

The treason of the great English patriots, Hampden, Russell Sydney—was treason against the crown and monarchical oppression and tyranny, and not against the country, but in favor of liberty. They suffered and died the death of patriot martyrs, and Freemen will cherish their names and their principles as long as time lasts.

In the United States, treason is not a crime against the President, or against Congress; but it is against society—against the people, and against the laws and institutions of the country. The object of the existing rebellion, is not to overthrow the President, but to overthrow the Government and the laws of the country, which were made, established and ordained by the people themselves, for their own welfare and protection; and to substitute an aristocratic form of government, dictated by the leaders, with self-appointed rulers to govern and control the destinies of the country. It is therefore a crime against the people—against society itself; and whoever adheres to the traitor, giving him aid or comfort, will be a partaker of his infamy, and his name will go down to posterity adorned on the same ignominious roll with the names of Benedict Arnold and Aaron Burr.

But what shall be done with the traitors? They may return, and be arrested. They will apply to the Judge, and may be released on giving the required bail. They are rich and have rich sympathising friends. The bond will be given, and they will be turned loose among us—who can forbid it? Loyal men respect and will obey the law.

What then shall be done with them?

Will you give them the right hand of fellowship? Let those who honor and revere the names of Arnold and Burr welcome their return; but let every true and loyal man withhold from them and their bondsmen and sympathisers all countenance and support. What else would you do with them?

Let the people, in council assembled, answer.
P. D.
Mason County, March 16, 1862.

The Late Battle in New Mexico—No Pears for Fort Craig.

The special despatch to the St. Louis Republican, from which the account of the late battle in New Mexico sent us by telegraph was condensed, contains the following additional paragraphs which were not transmitted to us:

Notwithstanding this appears like a reverse to our arms, there need be no fear entertained about the safety of Fort Craig or New Mexico. The fort is in a strong position, garrisoned by near six thousand troops, and, thanks to our Chief Commissary of Subsistence, is provisioned for forty days. There are also forces at Albuquerque, who are on the eve of marching below, and there is abundance of troops in the different parts to defend any point of attack.

The tone of the letters from below is hopeful and full of confidence. The greatest confidence is reposed in Colonel Canby and the volunteers will do their duty, the Texans will be ignominiously driven from the country.

As it may be interesting to your readers, I will state the distribution of the forces in this Territory.

There is a military depot at Fort Union, Col. Paul in command, with five hundred troops, one-third of whom are regulars. This is a strong bastioned fort, with two months' supplies for six thousand men. There is no probability of the Texans attacking this place.

In Albuquerque there are some four hundred volunteers. This depot for the South, and there are here some two months' supplies for six thousand men. There is also a small force, about one hundred men, at Camp Colero. At Fort Garland there is one company of regulars, Major Whiting is command. At Hatch's ranch there are one hundred volunteers, and other small bodies at different points.

At the various storehouses in the department there is abundance of supplies of stores for six thousand men until the first of June next.

An Important Bill.

The bill introduced by Mr. Sherman in the U. S. Senate on Wednesday, is as follows:

Section 1. authorizes the President to take possession of all property and persons as follows:

First. Of the persons hereafter acting as officers in the army and navy of the rebels.

Second. Persons hereafter acting as President, Vice President, Members of Congress and Judges of the so called Confederate States.

Third. Governor of the State members of the Legislature and Judges of the States in rebellion, who hereafter take the oath to support the rebel Constitution.

Fourth. Persons holding offices of honor under the United States who may hereafter hold an office under the said Confederate States.

Fifth. Persons owning property in the loyal States who may hereafter assist or give aid to the rebellion.

Section second provides that to recover such property in the loyal States proceedings shall be instituted in the United States in the district where the property is found; and if the property is to be sold the proceeds shall be deposited in the treasury of the United States.

The third section provides that the property seized, where judicial proceedings are obstructed, shall be held till judicial proceedings are restored, when the suit shall be instituted. Articles of a perishable nature to be sold or used as the service requires, and no person described in the first section shall hold any person to service or labor after the passage of this act who is held by him before.

Section fifth gives the District Court the power to issue all processes to carry out this act.

Section sixth authorizes the President, by proclamation of amnesty, to release either of the five classes of persons described in the first section from the operation of this act.

Engagement at Aquia Creek.—Recovery of Rebel Guns, Shells, Ammunition, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The steamer Yankee arrived at the Navy Yard and took on a quantity of shell yesterday. She then, with the Anacostia, proceeded to shell the rebels batteries at Aquia Creek. The enemy replied briskly with their guns, but failed to reach the Yankee, although they made several excellent shots. One shell struck but a short distance from the Yankee, in direct range with the wheelhouse. The heavy guns of the Yankee enabled her to lay off out of reach and drop her shells with precision into the batteries. After firing some time the Yankee and Anacostia hauled off without being struck.

It is thought that the rebels are removing their stores, ordnance, &c., from Aquia Creek.

The batteries at Potomac Creek are still occupied by the rebels.

The Yankee has recovered a portion of the iron works of the George Paige.

A large number of splendid guns have been recovered, which were left by the rebels in their upper batteries.

Yesterday the Leslie brought up from the Evansport battery a seven and a half inch rifled gun, throwing a 128 pound shell. Cannon of the best description are daily being found in the river at the various batteries. Many, together with a large amount of loaded shell, are brought up to the navy yard.

Information from several sources establishes the fact that the four iron-clad gunboats, which the rebels are building—two at Mobile and two at New Orleans—are but little stronger than Hollins' turtle and not near so formidable as the Merrimack.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

Cincinnati, March 19.
FLOUR—Per barrel \$4 20@54 25.
GRAIN—Wheat 90@95c for red and 98@101 03 for white.
CORN—We quote at 34c in bulk.
OATS—The market has ruled dull; we quote them at 28c.

OBITUARY.

HOLLOWAY.—At this place, on the morning of Saturday the 15th inst., after a brief illness of congestion of the brain, Eliza A. Holloway, consort of James H. Holloway, Esq., in the 25th year of her age.

Thus has the light of another household gone out, and another fireside been made desolate, by the visitation of the Angel of Death.—Snatched away thus suddenly in the early prime of womanhood, this estimable lady has left a large circle of friends and acquaintances, who admired and respected her for the many amiable traits of character she possessed, to mourn her untimely departure. In the various relations of wife, mother, sister, daughter, friend and neighbor, Mrs. H. was all that a Christian and kindhearted woman should be, and those who knew her best can willingly testify to her many virtues.

The bereaved husband and the five small children, now without the tender care and guidance of an affectionate mother, have the sincere sympathy of the entire community, in this hour of their sad affliction.

J. LEONARD.

WOULD respectfully call the attention of the people of Point Pleasant, and the country people generally, that he is still carrying on the Tinning business at his old stand on Main street, one door above John L. Charles' Boot and Shoe shop, where he is ready to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. He keeps constantly on hand all kinds of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware. Also good assortment of stoves of the most approved patterns. Job Work and repairing of all kinds, done with dispatch upon the most reasonable terms. Particular attention will be given to Roofing, Spouting, &c.

Country produce taken in exchange for Tin Ware.

Regular Gallipolis and Kanawha Packet.

Vic-tor.

W. L. MADDY, Captain.

C. T. USLOW, Clerk.

LEAVES Gallipolis every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Leaves Kanawha every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Every attention paid to passengers and freight. Being a very light draught boat, (the lightest in the trade) she will run at all times when not detained by ice.

The Staunch and Good Steamer
R. C. M. LOVELL.

Will ply between Syracuse and Gallipolis daily, leaving Syracuse at 7 A.M., Pomeroy at 8, and arriving at Gallipolis at 12 A.M. Returning, leaves Gallipolis at 1 P.M., Point Pleasant, at 2 P.M. All orders promptly attended to. For freight or passage apply on board.

W. B. PENNINGTON, Captain.

March, 6, 1862.—3m.

INDUCEMENTS TO SUBSCRIBE.

To New Subscribers the present year,

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER AND ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

Will be furnished at \$5.00 a year.

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER & NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW will be furnished for \$7.00 a year. The Christian Examiner, North American Review and Atlantic Monthly, will be furnished for \$9.00 a year. Payment in advance to accompany the order in all cases.

Letters for subscribers can be received on the above terms, beginning with the Examiner for January, 1862, the first number of the Christian Examiner.

CHRISTIAN EXAMINER,
245 Washington Street Boston.

March 20.

BALLOON DOLLAR MONTHLY.—

Like no other publication has ever attained to so large a circulation in so short a period of time as has Balloon Dollar Monthly. This is not alone because of its wonderful cheapness, which, as the New York Tribune says, is next to giving it away—but also on account of its fresh, original and entertaining character. Its stories, sketches and engravings, while they absorb and deeply entertain the general reader, also cultivate a love for all that is good and beautiful in humanity. In this way exercising a cheerful and happy influence over the household.

It is edited with great care and experience, and its varied contents are calculated to provoke in the minds of the young and inquiring spirit, and to add to their store of knowledge. Its foreign gossip is of the most readable and choice character. Its wit and humor department is void of all vulgarisms, and is most provoking in the extreme, while each number contains tales, sketches, poems and miscellaneous articles from more than twenty different regular contributors, affording a rich and varied selection of the gems of mind and the beauties of thought.

Let no one fail, then, to realize how much pleasure may be purchased, how much innocent and useful enjoyment may be insured to the family circle, how much intelligence obtained, and how many leisure hours rendered valuable and agreeable by the regular receipt of this favorite and popular Magazine.—Postage only eighteen cents a year.

Now is the time to subscribe. Address, Balloon Dollar Monthly, Boston, Mass.

March 6, 1862.

W. Smith, M. H. Hale, W. T. Minturn.

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PLOW, CASTINGS,

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AND GENERAL

PRODUCE MERCHANTS.

Fever and Ague,

from which mankind suffer over a large part of the globe, is the consequence of a diseased action in the system, induced by the poisonous miasm of vegetable decay. This miasm is evolved by the action of solar heat on wet soil, and rises with the watery vapor from it. While the sun is below the horizon this vapor lingers near the earth's surface, and the virus is taken with it through the lungs into the blood. There it acts as an irritating poison on the internal viscera and excreting organs of the body. The liver becomes torpid and fails to secrete not only this virus, but also the bile from the blood. Both the virus and the bile accumulate in the circulation, and produce violent constitutional disorder. The spleen, the kidneys, and the stomach sympathize with the liver, and become disordered also. Finally, the instinct of our organism, as if in an attempt to expel the miasm, concentrates the whole blood of the body in the internal excretories to force them to cast it out. The blood leaves the surface, and rushes to the central organs with congestive violence. This is the CUTLIE. But in this effort it fails. Then the FEVER follows, in which the blood leaves the central organs and rushes to the surface, as if in another effort to expel the irritating poison through that other great excretory—the skin. In this also it fails, and the system abandons the attempt exhausted, and waits for the recovery of strength to repeat the hopeless effort another day. These are the fits or paroxysms of FEVER AND AGUE. Such constitutional disorder will of course undermine the health if it is not removed.

We have labored to find, and have found, an antidote.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

which neutralizes this malarious poison in the blood, and stimulates the liver to expel it from the body. As it should, so it does cure this distressing disorder with perfect certainty. And it does more, or rather does what it is of course to those subject to this infection. If taken in season it expels it from the system as it is absorbed, and thus keeps those who use it free from its attacks; keeps the system in health although exposed to the disease. Consequently it not only cures, but protects from the great variety of affections which are induced by this malarious influence, such as Remittent Fever, Chills, Fever, Dumb, or Masked Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, Bilious Fevers, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Pains of the Spleen, Hysteria, Colic, Paralysis, and Pains of the Extremities of the Stomach and Bowels, all of which, when arising from this cause, will be found to assume more or less the intermittent type. This "AGUE CURE" removes the cause of these derangements, and cures the disease.

This it accomplishes by stimulating the excretories to expel the virus from the system; and these organs by degrees become habituated to do their office of their own accord. Hence arises what we term acclimation. Time may accomplish the same end, but often life is not long enough, or is merited in the attempt, while this "AGUE CURE" does it at once, and with safety. We have great reason to believe that it is a cure, and will be a remedy for the whole class of diseases which are caused by the miasmatic infection, than any other which has been discovered; and it has still another important advantage to the public, which is, that it is cheap as well as good.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtue, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all that it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR CONSTITUTIONAL

FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA;

FOR THE CURE OF INDIGESTION;

FOR HEADACHE;

FOR THE CURE OF DYSENTERY;

FOR A FULL STOMACH;

FOR THE CURE OF ENFERMITY;

FOR THE PILLS;

FOR ALL SCORBUIC COMPLAINTS;

FOR THE CURE OF RHEUMATISM;

FOR DYSURIA OF THE SKIN;

FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT;

FOR DYSURIA;

FOR THE CURE OF TETTER, TUMORS AND SALT RHEUM;

FOR WORMS;

FOR THE CURE OF GOUT;

FOR A DINNER PILL;

FOR THE CURE OF NEURALGIA;

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

Price 25 cents per Box; Six Boxes for \$1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent persons, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of these testimonials. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ATLAS, in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations that make more profit on Demand Ayer's, and take no other.

The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ATLAS, in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

All our Remedies are for sale by

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PROSPECTUS

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

Having purchased a printing establishment, the undersigned will issue regularly (on or about the 1st of March,) a paper of the above title. It is his object to publish a "weekly" paper identified with the interests of Western Virginia. It will be strictly a Union paper, and a warm supporter of the Provisional Government as established at Wheeling. Its columns will be closed to all unbecoming controversy, but cheerfully opened to those of a becoming nature, on any subject, and to the Social and Religious questions of the day. It will be devoted to Agricultural, Mechanical